

VBScript - Operators

What is an operator?

Let's take an expression *4 + 5 is equal to 9*. Here, 4 and 5 are called **operands** and + is called the **operator**. VBScript language supports following types of operators –

- Arithmetic Operators
- Comparison Operators
- Logical (or Relational) Operators
- Concatenation Operators

The Arithmetic Operators

VBScript supports the following arithmetic operators –

Assume variable A holds 5 and variable B holds 10, then –

Show Examples

Operator	Description	Example
+	Adds two operands	A + B will give 15
-	Subtracts second operand from the first	A - B will give -5
*	Multiply both operands	A * B will give 50
/	Divide numerator by denominator	B / A will give 2
%	Modulus Operator and remainder of after an integer division	B MOD A will give 0
^	Exponentiation Operator	B ^ A will give 100000

To understand these operators in a better way, you can Try it yourself.

The Comparison Operators

There are following comparison operators supported by VBScript language –

Assume variable A holds 10 and variable B holds 20, then –

Show Examples

Operator	Description	Example
=	Checks if the value of two operands are equal or not, if yes then condition becomes true.	(A == B) is False.
<>	Checks if the value of two operands are equal or not, if values are not equal then condition becomes true.	(A <> B) is True.
>	Checks if the value of left operand is greater than the value of right operand, if yes then condition becomes true.	(A > B) is False.
<	Checks if the value of left operand is less than the value of right operand, if yes then condition becomes true.	(A < B) is True.
>=	Checks if the value of left operand is greater than or equal to the value of right operand, if yes then condition becomes true.	(A >= B) is False.
<=	Checks if the value of left operand is less than or equal to the value of right operand, if yes then condition becomes true.	(A <= B) is True.

To understand these operators in a better way, you can Try it yourself.

The Logical Operators

There are following logical operators supported by VBScript language –

Assume variable A holds 10 and variable B holds 0, then –

Show Examples

Operator	Description	Example
AND	Called Logical AND operator. If both the conditions are True, then Expression becomes True.	a<>0 AND b<>0 is False.
OR	Called Logical OR Operator. If any of the two conditions is True, then condition becomes True.	a<>0 OR b<>0 is true.

NOT	Called Logical NOT Operator. It reverses the logical state of its operand. If a condition is True, then the Logical NOT operator will make it False.	NOT(a<>0 OR b<>0) is false.
XOR	Called Logical Exclusion. It is the combination of NOT and OR Operator. If one, and only one, of the expressions evaluates to True, result is True.	(a<>0 XOR b<>0) is true.

To understand these operators in a better way, you can Try it yourself.

The Concatenation Operators

There are following Concatenation operators supported by VBScript language –

Assume variable A holds 5 and variable B holds 10 then –

Show Examples

Operator	Description	Example
+	Adds two Values as Variable Values are Numeric	A + B will give 15
&	Concatenates two Values	A & B will give 510

Assume variable A = "Microsoft" and variable B="VBScript", then –

Operator	Description	Example
+	Concatenates two Values	A + B will give MicrosoftVBScript
&	Concatenates two Values	A & B will give MicrosoftVBScript

Note – Concatenation Operators can be used for numbers and strings. The Output depends on the context if the variables hold numeric value or String Value.